

SPORTS

Just a month more

Soviet ice-hockey players — holders of all the top official titles and winners of most prestigious unofficial tournaments — "Levstik", "Rudé pravo" and Challenge Cup, etc. — continue vigorous preparations for the Canada Cup.

In 1981 the USSR added to its trophies the Canada Cup, which occupies a special place in top class international events. It is held at the start of the season and draws together practically all the top players, both amateur and professional, from Europe and North America. Participants pay more attention to preparations towards the games, despite the fact that some of them will have to play in the world and European championships in spring and others in the Stanley Cup.

It may be recalled that the Soviets won the first cup in 1976.

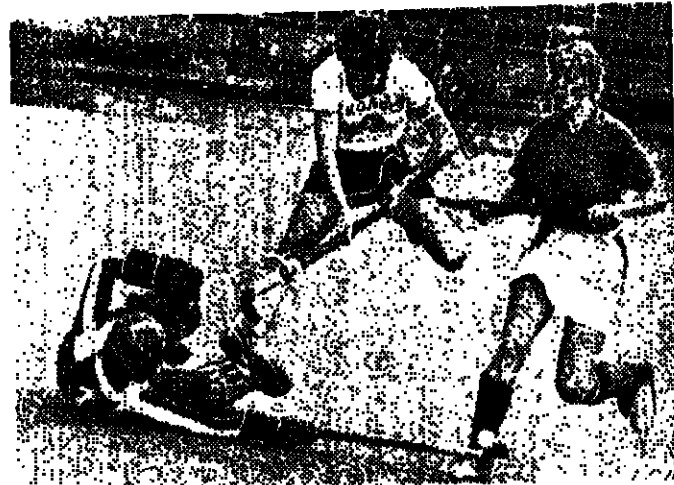
With six stages to go

The latest stage in the Formula 1 world motor racing championship at Brands Hatch, in Britain, was marked by victory and a world record for the veteran Austrian racing driver Niki Lauda, in a McLaren. Throughout his career, Lauda has collected 367.5 points, which is seven and a half points more than the previous record set by many-time world champion Englishman J. Sturt. And in the next, if not in this season, Lauda is out to beat yet another Sturt record — 27 Grand Prix wins. He has another five wins to go to achieve this target.

At Brands Hatch, as in most of the preceding stages of the championship there was also an accident as a result of which the race had to be held in two stages. Jonathan Palmer of Britain, who was not injured, was caught in the first stage. There was such a heavy rain that the race had to be stopped on the 12th circuit and was only resumed after the rain had been removed from the track.

The likely overall winner of the championship Frenchman Alain Prost, who, like Lauda, was driving a McLaren, failed to finish. In the 27th circuit his gearbox broke down. He still leads with 34.5 points and Lauda is one and a half points behind. Third placed Italian Elio de Angelis, in a Lotus, came in third in this race too.

Boris MIKHAILOV



The national women's field hockey championships are still in progress. In one of the recent tournaments Moscow Krynys Sovyetov outplayed Borispol Kolov 1-0.

Photo by Sergei Proukhov



Yuzhniy Leningrader Yelena Dolzhenko placed third in a recent national synchronous swimming championship.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Maracana to become smaller

The world's largest Maracana stadium in Rio de Janeiro will soon lose this distinction as specialists think its seating capacity would go down by 20,000, from 150,000 to 130,000 seats after a reconstruction.

The Guinness book of records points out that Maracana is the world's largest sporting facility. It had the most spectators — 198,352 — come there for the Brazil-Uruguay finals in the 1950 world football cup, in which the hosts won down. The stadium was specially built for that tournament. Arguably the record will stand for some time to come, as the first reconstruction decimated nearly 50,000 seats.

The current reconstruction could make the Maracana sta-

dium in Sao Paulo the world's biggest, as it officially seats 150,000 spectators. True, it has not seated that much this far, the record being 140,000 spectators.

Vladimir McMILLIN

Volleyball federation has new president

Mexican Ruben Acosta has been elected president of the International Volleyball Federation (IVF), one of the most representative sports organizations affiliating 157 nations, at a recent federation congress in Los Angeles.

Having led the Mexican Federation since 1965, Acosta became Vice-President of IVF in 1971. He now replaces outgoing IVF president Paul Libaud of France, who has led the Federation since 1947.

Yuri Chesnokov of the USSR was elected the Federation's Vice-President.

The women's world volleyball championship will be held in Czechoslovakia from September 1-15, 1980, the men's championship in France from September 20-October 5, while the junior matches are scheduled for 1981, in Italy.

ON UNIVERSIAD-87

Zagreb, capital of Croatia, one of Yugoslavia's six republics, is getting ready to welcome the 1987 Universiad, was stressed at the first session of the competition organizing committee, attended by its chairman, member of the country's presidium Josip Vrhovec.

90 countries are expected to attend. An Universiad executive committee to be set up this autumn will be concerned with detailed preparation of the facilities, financing and information.

RECORDS, BUSINESS, MEDALS...

The Los Angeles Olympics provides much thought for comment and evaluation. Voices are more often heard deploring the absence of several socialist countries. Reuters reported at the start of the Games that the Soviet absence was turning the Games into a top-sided contest, i.e., has distorted the real situation in sport.

Commenting on the Games a host of one West German TV programme noted that the first gold medal in Los Angeles went not to an athlete but to big business, referring to the ABC network which netted over 15,000,000 dollars already on the first day by advertising 58 times various products during the opening ceremony.

We do not want to downgrade in any way the medals won by the athletes but one cannot help comparing their results with those of the previous Games or the recent world championships (which is a universal practice and is not limited to the Los Angeles Games alone).

For instance, Chinese weightlifters won four lighter divisions while West Germans won five categories, a big achievement by itself. But the totals compare unfavourably with those of the 1980 Olympics and the 1981 world championship. Significantly, weightlifting is perpetually progressing sport. Here is one example: in under-52 kg division the winner totalled 235 kg, while the 1980 Games winner and the last-year world finalist totalled 245 and 260 kg respectively.

West German Michael Gross and the Americans were tipped to do well in the men's swimming, and so it happened. We've got to give it to the swimmers, who set seven world marks already at the start. Things are different, though, in the women's events, as the GDR's absence has influenced the upshot of the first six finals, five of which were won by the hosts who though did worse than their counterparts four years ago.

There was keen team competition in gymnastics, as the USA outstripped heavy favourites China by 0.6 points, and Japan placed third. The women's contest was won by Romania, who

outrun the Americans by 1.5 points and China by 1.6 points. There was no doubt these countries would be among the eventual winners though no one was sure about the ultimate U.S. winners.

After the tournament many people talked of the sensational success for the USA. One of Chinese coaches said: We have done well but we simply could not win. The judges were following so much the sportsmen just could not concentrate. The Austrian "Arbeiter-Zeitung" stressed in this respect: The judges gave fabulous scores guided by the amount of noise in the gym.

After five days of competition the USA has surged ahead of the pack with a gold medal of 22. This was expected since some leading sporting nations are absent from the Los Angeles Games. China picked up six gold medals, Italy—five, Canada and West Germany—four each. Japan—three, while Romania, Holland, Finland and South Korea snatched one each.

Italy made an excellent showing in modern pentathlon, taking both the team and individual (Daniel Masala) titles.

Olympics in a clinic?

Prior to the start of the Games US athletic star Carl Lewis claimed he did not want to be in the Olympic village. The team managers, worried by his example, proved infectious, and agreed to get him into the village after all. Still Carl lost his temper and left the village before his teammates could get him. He was tired of queuing for showers, the stuffy air and the smell of cockroaches. Rosalyn, Portuguese Olympic leg and many-time winner in 1976, did the same though with less advertising. She said there was no normal conditions for training and living there.

The local clinic has proved one of the more popular facilities in the village, as it has already treated over a thousand participants mainly for respiratory ailments and stomach trouble.

What the Olympians say

Kenneth Wilson, Australian shooter: Every morning we have to queue for the shower and the room. It was designed for four at the most but they have crammed seven of us into it.

An African coach: And the prices in the Olympic village shops and at the hairdressers? They make us pay through the nose.

John Primrose, Canadian shoot-

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WASHINGTON'S UNSEEMLY GAME

Why the US administration is trying to create the illusion that it is showing "flexibility" and is practically in agreement with the goals and objectives of the Soviet Union, is a difference, they say, is only in millimetres. What is the reality? The policy of changing the subject of talks, the Soviet side has pointed out, is a game of hide-and-seek. The Soviet side has pointed out, is a game of hide-and-seek. The Soviet side has pointed out, is a game of hide-and-seek.

poses talks leading to an agreement on a mutual and complete renunciation of anti-satellite systems, the US rejects such a proposal, just as it rejects talks on mutual moratorium for testing and deployment of space arms. A White House spokesman openly admitted that the President was not sympathetic to the moratorium idea.

(Continued on page 2)

A COORDINATED SPY OPERATION

The Washington correspondent of the flight of a Boeing-747 aircraft shot by the Soviet air defence last night in a lie. This is the results of an investigation by some circles of the US spy act, carried out by the former US official J. Kepner, who has been alleged that the aircraft was sent to the Soviet territory as a part of the US special services as part of the large scale subversive operation with the multiple use Challenger spacecraft, the Forrel D spy satellite and an RC-135 US Air Force spy plane.

The prominent US expert points out that the 40-minute departure delay of the Boeing at Anchorage, Alaska, en route to Seoul from New York City, was not caused by weather conditions as Washington claims. In actual fact the time was needed to allow for a coordination of the spy actions in the air.

As is known, the South Korean plane carried out over the Soviet territory a spy mission of the US special services as part of the large scale subversive operation with the multiple use Challenger spacecraft, the Forrel D spy satellite and an RC-135 US Air Force spy plane.

FACTS AND EVENTS

There has demanded that the USSR should immediately stop its discriminatory practices against the USSR companies which are on the US territory. The USSR has announced by Minister of Foreign Affairs Shchegolev that the USSR will take measures, the USSR will take measures, the USSR will take measures, the USSR will take measures, the USSR will take measures.

campaign is under way to raise funds to the National Resistance Museum will help to shed light on the history of the people against Nazi occupation and will tell the visitors the fate of thousands of unknown heroes.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 50078.

MM INFORMATION No. 66, 1981

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

'MENTE ET MALLEO' AND 'VIRIBUS UNITAS'

"Continuous exchange of ideas and information about the latest geological achievements makes it possible for scientists of different countries to successfully tackle many problems facing mankind. There is no doubt that the work of the 27th International Geological Congress will promote further development of geological science and the consolidation of scientific and technical contacts in the interests of friendship, mutual understanding, peace and social progress."



These words come from the message addressed by the Soviet Government to the delegates from 106 countries of the ongoing International Geological Congress.

Each session of the Congress is a meeting between the past and the future, a review of the results of research theories, recommendations and geological practice.

President of the Congress, Yevgeny Kozlovsky, USSR Minister of Geology, said at the opening ceremony that the four-year period between the last congress and the current one was marked by intensive work and expanding professional ties. By using modern scientific methods and up-to-date equipment on land, in the seas and outer space, various and useful geological information has been accumulated. The "blank spots" in our knowledge of our planet were disappearing, the newly discovered mineral resources were being put into good use, he said.

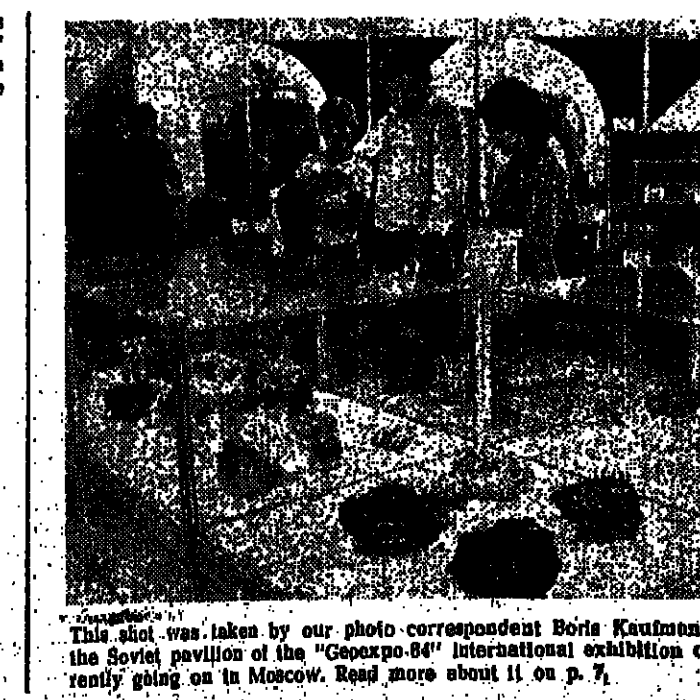
During the last quarter of a century new branches of geology: the study of the deep structure of the Earth crust, geological survey of the World Ocean, comparative mineralogy, space chemistry, and mathematical geology, have come into existence.

Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, acting President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed that the emblem of the Congress carried the following words: "Mente et Malleo" (with hammer and intellect). The hammer, he said, has long stopped being geologists' chief tool. He said a new era in geological prospecting and survey has set in and that success depended on the joint efforts of all countries.

Perhaps, today another emblem carrying the Latin words: "Viribus Unitas" (collective efforts) would suit as well.

(Read an article on the cooperation between Soviet geologists and their foreign colleagues, written by Boris Zubov, First Deputy Minister of Geology of the USSR and First Deputy Chairman of the Congress Organizing Committee, on p. 5.)

Our photo correspondent Boris Kaufman caught a "moment" when Vladimir Solovikha, a famous Soviet writer, took the floor during Festival-84.



This shot was taken by our photo correspondent Boris Kaufman at the Soviet pavilion of the "Gepexpo-84" international exhibition currently going on in Moscow. Read more about it on p. 7.

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"MM Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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"Moscow News" and "MM Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE PSKOV AND CHUD LAKES HAVE OFFERED A GOOD CATCH OF WHITE FISH SURPASSING THE FORECASTS OF FISHERMEN AND FISH EXPERTS. The bumper catch becomes possible due to environmental protection measures taken by the city of Pskov—biological purification of wastes and local purification installations of large industrial establishments.

● A 5 km TRAIN WEIGHING 25 THOUSAND TONNES IS NOW RUNNING ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS. Its three hundred cars pulled by six locomotives carried equipment, fuel and timber, introduction of superheavy trains is viewed as an effective means of increasing hauling capacity of Soviet railways.

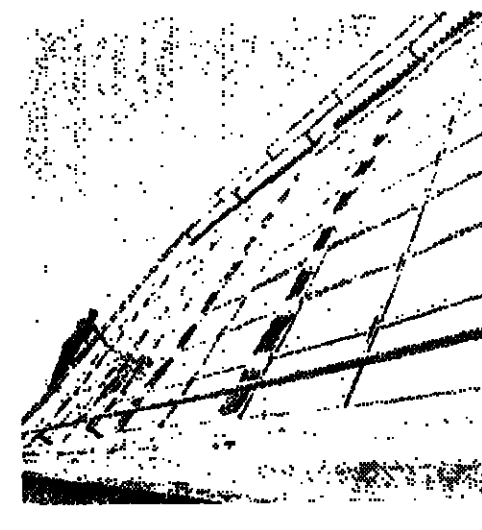
● WEATHER EXPERTS AND RESEARCHERS AT THE INSTITUTE OF THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC ARE NOW WORKING IN THE FRANZ-JOSEPH LAND AREA. They were brought here by the "Oto Shmidt" icebreaker research ship, the only one of its kind in the world, which was specially built in Leningrad five years ago for navigation in the northernmost areas of the Arctic Ocean.

Nutrient granules

Experts in Latvia (a Soviet Baltic republic) have worked out a technology for the extrusion production of special fish-feeding granules. Fish food has acquired new properties. The granules resemble pop corn. They sink to the bottom slowly. Fish has plenty of time to catch them while they float. Each kilogram of the costly food is thereby used. The new technology is being tested on the Carnikava Collective Fishery. The cost of feeding each kg of newly bred fish has been reduced by almost 75 per cent.

New technology and special recipes have been worked out for carp and sturgeon. A plant will be built in Rēzekne which will manufacture 30,000 tonnes of extrusion granules a year. The improvement of combined feed for fish will help Latvia to grow more than 8,000 tonnes of fish in inland reservoirs.

SOLNTSE IN DAGHESTAN



Siberian gas comes to the Urals

A gas pipeline, Urengoi-Centre 1, is being laid on the territory of the Perm Region. Steel pipes, almost 140 km long, will help Siberian gas to reach the Perm Heat and Power Station which is going up and will be the biggest in the European part of the USSR.

Having crossed the Ural Mountains, five transcontinental gas pipelines have been extended through the region. Gas coming from Western Siberia has given a powerful impetus to the development of the power industry in the West Urals. The biggest regional heat and power station (No. 9) was quickly switched over to the new, ecologically pure fuel.

In the past, the station consumed nearly half a million tonnes of fuel oil every year. Branches fan out from the trunk-line towards three more important heating stations in the region. This has already proved to be extremely economical. The Perm Heat and Power Station

Grapes in a desert

The first grapes are being picked in the Arkizskaya Desert in Kirghizia, one of the Central Asian republics of the USSR. Each hectare has yielded up to four tonnes.

The grape-growing farm has been established on a large plateau crisscrossed by 40 km of canals. Irrigation experts have prepared thousands of hectares of land and have laid a ramified network of underground irrigation installations with mobile hydrants. A cascade of pumping stations feeds water from the Syrdarya River.

The state farms which are being built in the region receive plots of land perfectly suitable for growing vegetables, fodder and grapes. In the near future the area under cultivation will reach about 6,000 hectares.

A grapevine nursery has been planted in order to supply

saplings to the whole region. Many of the grape varieties mature one or two years before their usual time in the most favourable climatic conditions. The yields and quantity of the grapes are in no way inferior to the finest Georgian and Moldavian varieties.

All this will make it possible to increase grape output almost by half in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

A FILTER FOR CITY DRAINAGE

A system for purification of rain and snow water has been designed in Kharkov, an industrial centre in the Ukraine. Streams of such water, flushing a lot of dirt, salts and other substances from city streets and from the territories of industrial enterprises, represent the greatest source of environmental pollution.

The new automatic installation Avtopen-25 processes the city drainage waters in special sink tanks. Next the water passes through a layer of foam polyurethane crumb whose fine

A RAILWAY TO BE BUILT IN THE CAUCASUS

The Politbureau of the Central Committee has approved the suggestion, prepared by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to build a railway line in the Caucasus. The line will be a matter of strategic importance for the region. It will have to be dug through the Caucasus Range, a route which is more convenient and can pay for itself.

The railway will be an area of complex geological and climatic conditions. Over 50 km of the line in a mountainous area will be a tunnel, overpass, long- and medium-span bridges and high retaining walls. A new project will be developed for the line. The railway will make unnecessary the long-distance transport of goods and passengers. It will also contribute to the development of the forces in the Caucasus.

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HOME NEWS

Places to visit

FACE-LIFT FOR CENTRE OF BAKU



The historical centre of Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, will soon become a kind of "natural reserve". Visitors will "step into the world of ancient culture of this Soviet Caucasian republic. The Maiden Tower, the Shir-vanshah Palace in the picture, three caravan serais—almost thirty old buildings in "Ichert-Sheher", as this old centre of the city is called, are now in the skilled hands of restorers. "Bakyr-Sheher", another section of the city which was built at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, will also acquire its original appearance. This part of the city has given birth to a specific architectural style known as "Baku eclectics" dating back to times when tremendous deposits of oil were discovered and oil industrialists rushed to the city in great numbers. Various offices, mansions, mosques and Christian churches were erected alongside Gothic, Baroque, and "Oriental" architecture.

Architectural monuments are being restored. Baku residents do not want to let them become museum exhibits. In two of the caravan serais, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, restaurants have already been opened offering Azerbaijani cuisine. The Juma Mosque has been turned into a Museum of Azerbaijani Carpets. Cafes, tea-houses, and shops selling souvenirs have been opened in smaller buildings.

A desert marathon

An unprecedented journey on foot across the Karakum Desert in Turkmenistan may soon come to an end. Seven brave travellers will have walked 520 kilometres in a 60°C heat.

This is an experimental travel which is commented upon by the President of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Agadzhan Bahayev.

We look forward to unique results from the expedition. It is hard to create a more extreme situation. It is an inferno! Desert is tough, it is not going to give up any single down to people. The cruel hot desert winds are ready to bury in sand all living beings. The expedition will provide answers to many questions on human vitality in desert, man's physical and moral capacity when he finds himself in a most difficult situation.

In Turkmenia deserts and semideserts occupy a territory six times greater than France. The average density of population here is one man per four square kilometres. But the desert is being developed. It is a great storage-place of energy, a reserve for agricultural production and a testing ground for numerous research programmes to study man's relation with nature.

Russian for everybody

Russian is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. About 500,000,000 people speak it with various degrees of fluency.

The Russian language has been included in the curriculum of education (including higher) systems in almost a hundred countries. According to the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, more than 20 million people in different countries are learning Russian. Thus it becomes necessary to think about textbooks and manuals.

This is one of the main concerns of the Soviet Rusky Yazyk publishing house, whose books are sold in 140 countries.

This is what Vladimir Nazarov, director of Rusky Yazyk, says:

Our series called "The Living Russian Language" is very popular abroad. It consists of textbook exercises, manual on methods, phrasebooks, grammar, reading-books. These sets, which resemble a linguistic laboratory, are a novel departure for us. What readership are our publications aimed at? "The Russian Language" series is published in 18 different variants in practically all the European languages and in many Eastern ones as well. Many manuals are the result of joint work with experts from the Pushkin Russian Language Institute and with scholars and artists in the countries for which the manual is intended.

For foreigners studying in Soviet schools we continue the publication of a set called "Start". Everything is taken into consideration: nationality, future needs or wishes. I think that our "Cambridge Lesson" which can be used at different stages of learning Russian will also be well received.

UZBEK CUISINE AT NATIONAL



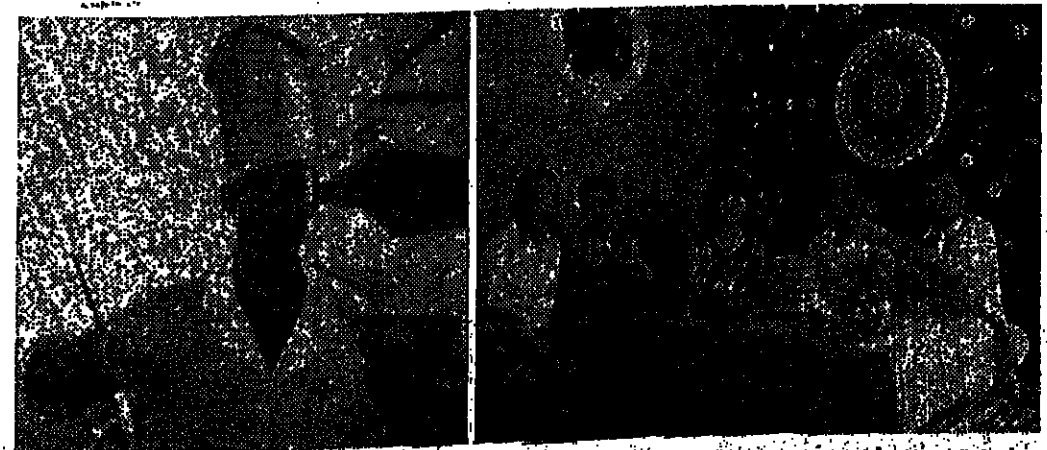
Uzbek cuisine? Oh, it's so tasty!

Two new dining halls will soon be available for foreigners at Hotel National in Moscow: the Vostok (Orient) bar and a Business-Salon, Yekaterina Broyeva, director of the Intourist-National hotel complex, told an MNI correspondent. The bar will be especially exciting with its dark-red rugged walls and several mirrors framed in white carvings. In a hall where Uzbek cuisine testing has been arranged, we recreated a corner of the charkhata, or a tea-house—a low table surrounded by pillows and carpets for sitting. The interior incorporates many works of national applied art. The tea sets are true marvels ornamented in blue and white. Yet, a Russian saying maintains that the host is best where the food is best, so below is what Erkin Yuldashev, the butler at the Uzbekistan restaurant in Tashkent, had to say to MNI.

"We are very proud of representing Uzbek cuisine in the Soviet capital. There are five of us, including two cooks, true masters. We brought with us a whole raft of fruits, wines and spices without which no Uzbek dish can be prepared. We offer lagman, mesh and shurpa soups—each a climax of national culinary skill, as well as shashlik and many meat dishes, and four different types of pilaf. There are not so many dishes to choose from, but each dish represents century-long culinary efforts of the nation. We will try to teach our Moscow colleagues to cook them in 10 days, which is a difficult, though a rewarding task."

The first testing attracted 50 Americans, the second testing was a real excitement for a hundred Japanese. Both groups said they were lucky.

A package meal costs 10 convertible roubles for groups, a la carte dining is also available. Marina AMAROVA



Mirakhmat Miralishiyev, chief of the Uzbekistan PEN Club, and Chakhmat (left) and Gulnazar (right) with Japanese tourists.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet geologists assisting other countries

Boris ZUBAREV, First Deputy Minister of Geology of the USSR

Development of international cooperation in geology is viewed as a matter of great importance in this country. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR is a member of the International Union of Geological Sciences. It takes part in the international programmes of the Union together with the Ministry of Geology of the USSR, and other organizations.

Soviet geologists participate in UNESCO's International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), and in the International Lithosphere programme scheduled for 10 years. The latter studies the main problems of modern geology related to the dynamics, evolution, structure and composition of the lithosphere, the upper part of the Earth, the lithosphere research section which will take place during the current 27th International Geological Congress that is taking place in Moscow will become an important stage in the implementation of the programme. Soviet geologists have prepared 49 papers on a wide range of fundamental problems dealing with lithosphere evolution. The "Continental Drilling" symposium presents a great interest in this context.

Practical operations of Soviet geologists in other countries are going on at a large scale. Over the past 25 years they helped to discover or evaluate more than 1,200 deposits in 80 countries. The deposits have provided raw materials for developing the oil and gas industry in India, Syria and Afghanistan, and mining enterprises were built and more are under construction in Bulgaria, Mongolia, Algeria, Guinea, Mali and Cuba. Prospecting and exploration are going on in Angola, Ethiopia and other countries.

After World War II Soviet geologists and their colleagues in the socialist countries have started to work together. For over 20 years the COMECON standing commission on cooperation in geology has been in operation. Large-scale programmes are implemented now in oil and gas geology, in the study of sea and ocean resources, as well as in the development of sophisticated equipment and technologies for geological operations and geological information gathering.

Joint efforts have resulted in the discovery of 20 oil and gas deposits in the territories of the European COMECON countries, as well as in Cuba and Vietnam. A 2,500 km folded system has been studied including the Carpathian-Balkan and the Caucasian zones. Maps for ore formations and metallogenic maps have been compiled to facilitate prospecting for ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

At the present time Soviet geologists work in many international geological associations, commissions and committees, and take part in the preparation of maps for large regions, continents and the Earth as a whole.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RESERVES OF AUTOMATION

Modern equipment complexes have been installed at the Serp 1 Molot steelworks in Moscow increasing labour productivity by 22 per cent, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. 1,200 workers have been relieved of arduous operations and transferred to mechanized and automated bays. Automation has now become a decisive means of making production more intensive, increasing productivity and improving labour conditions. Many fine, complicated and fast processes in electronics, chemistry, and atomic energy which cannot be controlled by man, are successfully controlled by machines. Robots and automatic manipulators which have appeared in galvanizing shops for painting and welding relieve people of work under unfavourable conditions.

Automation plays another role: continues the newspaper, it saves a lot of money due to precision control in power generation, metallurgy, chemistry. In the cement and other power-intensive industries about one thousand automatic control systems are in operation. They save daily 9,500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 24.8 million gigacalories of heat and 6.1 million tonnes of equivalent fuel.

Automation in industry is now introduced on the basis of advanced technological processes and flexible complexes. This means that in the near future switching over to flexible technologies will become the main direction of technological progress for many industries. In engineering the economic effect should total nearly 5,000 million roubles by the end of the 1980s, the newspaper points out.

REFORESTATION

This is the subject of an article published in IZVESTIA by Nikolai Prilepo, Minister of the Forest Economy of the Russian Federation.

Undertaking the existence of a necessary balance in reforestation, the minister points out that as much forest is replanted as is cut. Between 600 and 700 thousand hectares of saplings are planted every year, with the rest restored by nature itself. There is a lot of strong undergrowth in the forest that will mature in some 30 or 40 years. Good care is taken of future fir varieties on special plantations where fir trees will undergo accelerated growth.

According to the article, modern science is capable of reducing its maturity period by half. It is believed that the progressive method will lead to a steady supply of raw material for the pulp-and-paper industry, writes Nikolai Prilepo. Aspen which was once considered a virtually useless tree is adequately protected now. But it is known that today all the match factories use aspen wood only. They are now transporting it to the central areas from the Kirov Region. But since this is uneconomical it has been decided to locate aspen plantations near the match factories. Aspen-poplar hybrids which will take 10 to 15 years to mature will be grown, writes Nikolai Prilepo.

HOLOGRAPHY: SPHERES OF APPLICATION

Soviet engineers continue to develop a three-dimensional cinema, reports SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. So far only two films have been shot. One of them is black-and-white with an actor, and can be watched by five spectators. The other, a colour cartoon that can be

watched by two people. But the main thing is the equipment and the technology for holography cinema have been developed. The first scenario has been written and is ready to be shot this year by the famous director Alexander Prokhorov. Many people already familiar with holograms—three-dimensional pictures made by means of laser on glass. Values in the museum treasures can be taken from country and from one city to another. They can be carried in the museum places themselves, where a flat picture does not give a full impression of an object.

FORECASTING WEATHER FOR MONTHS AHEAD

People have long learned to forecast weather for coming 24 hours. Can they forecast months ahead? According to MOSKOVSKY KOSMOSOLETS, long-range weather forecasts need information on the weather taking place deep in the ocean and on its surface as well as their interconnection with atmospheric processes. The ocean takes longer to get heated than land does not cool so quickly. In the atmosphere in days weather-forming processes can pass all the cycles in ocean weather-forming processes take months to occur. The ocean is particularly important for making weather forecasts, stresses the paper. A comprehensive project called "Razrezy" is being prepared by USSR experts. Special experiments will be conducted in the ocean's pre-determined points of the world's oceans. Simultaneous measurements will be taken at altitudes starting from cosmos to the ocean bed.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NADEZHDA PAVLOVA



In June, shortly before the end of the Bolshoi Ballet season Nadezhda Pavlova and her constant partner Vyacheslav Gordeyev danced Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" for the first time. Pavlova is often asked why she did not perform in "Swan Lake" earlier and her reply has always been that she had not had enough preparation, that it was too early.

The part of Odette and Odile is like limbo-papoo, like a serious exam which has to be passed with flying colours. If a ballerina can cope with this part she is a "prima". Nadezhda Pavlova's time came in the summer of 1984, eleven years after she became the "talk of the town" as a rising star. She was a great success at the International Ballet Competition in Moscow. At that time she had just graduated from the last but one form of the Ballet School in Perm. She became famous before she became a professional ballerina.

Pavlova says she loved to dance even as a child. Once her parents were preparing to go to the theatre and wanted to leave her at home. She began to dance, finding no words to inspire them to take her along.

She loved dancing but did not even dream of becoming a professional dancer. There was no ballet school in Chelobokary, her native town. So she joined a dance group. This is where she attracted the attention of teachers of the Perm Ballet School.

At the 1973 International Ballet Competition Vyacheslav Gordeyev became her partner. They met again two years later when Pavlova received invitation to join company of the Bolshoi Ballet. By that time Vyacheslav Gordeyev had become a soloist. Since then they have never separated, not only on stage but also in family life. They got married in November 1975, and the wedding celebrations took place after one of their performances. The ballet they had danced that evening was Pavlova's first role at the Bolshoi Theatre. It was Adam's "Giselle".

Years have slipped by. New roles have appeared in her repertoire: "The Nutcracker", "The Sleeping Beauty", "Romeo and Juliet", "Spartacus", "The Love Legend"... This debut in "Swan Lake" is the thirteenth.

Svetlana DROZDOVA

5th International Writers Conference in Sofia

The 5th International Writers Conference will take place in Sofia on October 23-25. These meetings in Sofia uphold the traditions of the powerful anti-fascist movement for peace in which such outstanding writers as Alexander Fadeyev, Alexei Tolstoy, Ernest Hemingway, Paul Eluard, Louis Aragon, Henri Barbusse and Anna Seghers took part.

The conference, the most representative to have been held since the end of World War II, will be attended by over 120 prominent authors from more than 40 countries. Apart from the problem of peace, a major issue of our time, the participants will discuss various questions relating to the further development of literature.

FACTS and EVENTS

Films. The Tajik film director, T. Sabirov, is shooting a widescreened, stereophonic colour film-fairy tale, "And One More Night of Sheherazade", based on famous Oriental fairy tales.

YAKUB KOLAS THEATRE IN MOSCOW

The Yakub Kolas Byelorussian State Theatre has opened guest performances in Moscow. Yakub Kolas, after whom the theatre is named, was one of the most famous poets of Byelorussia. "Symon the Musician", one of his most known poems, became an inspiration to many musicians, painters and film makers. A ballet full of music, songs and dances and based on this poem will be presented by the theatre company.

The theatre will also stage "The Duel", a new production based on a play by Nikolai Matukovsky and devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany.

An exhibition from Nicaragua

June Bear. "A Village Madonna From Braun Bank".
Manuel Cerda. "A National Holiday".



An exhibition of Nicaraguan paintings and drawings has been mounted at the Central Artists Club.

More than 60 works reflect the chief tendencies in the fine arts of the country which is marching along a road of democratic development. Artists in Nicaragua are deeply concerned by important social problems, history, and the task of safeguarding national wealth and the environment.

A delegation of artists from Nicaragua was present during the opening ceremony.

The exhibition is open daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Address: 10/14 Krymsky Val.

HERMITAGE EXHIBITIONS

THIS YEAR LENINGRAD HERMITAGE MUSEUM HAS CELEBRATED ITS 220th BIRTHDAY. This is what its Deputy Director V. Suslov says:

The exhibitions held by the museum come from its own collections and also museums abroad. Our museum has more than 2,700,000 objects of art. One of our aims is to show all of those cultural and art treasures which cannot be included in our permanent displays. We prepare these temporary exhibitions not only for Hermitage visitors but also for different museums in our country.

International cultural and scientific contacts are becoming increasingly extensive. Museums hold pride of place in this respect. Hermitage is one of the chief participants in international cultural contacts. There is a long-term agreement between our museum and the famous Uffizi Gallery in Florence which

boasts of a greatest collection of Italian Renaissance masterpieces. This year we shall exchange one-painting exhibitions of world-famous masterpieces. We shall send to Italy our "The Benois' Madonna" (Madonna with a Flower) by Leonardo da Vinci. Visitors to the Hermitage will be able to see Botticelli's "Minerva Taming Centaur".

In autumn we shall open our first exhibition from Munich — "Masterpieces of West European Paintings From Alto Pinakothek". Simultaneously an exhibition of the Hermitage masterpieces of Scythian and Sarmatian art will open in Munich.

A considerable event in our cultural life will be an exhibition of old paintings from a gallery in Dresden.

International tours for rural ensemble

"Iakra" is the name of a collective farm in the Kirov Region in the north of the European part of Russia. It is also the name of the farm's amateur song and dance ensemble which has recently given very successful performances at Oslo's biggest exhibition centre. There was enthusiastic applause for the Russian folk songs and dances. The ensemble got an equally good reception in Italy, Japan, the GDR and other countries.

Its leader is Alexandra Prokoshina, a former soloist with the famous State Pyatitsky Russian Folk Choir. This, of course, goes a long way towards explaining the ensemble's success but another all-important factor is the generally high level of amateur artistic activities in the country. More than 16 million people take part in the activities of

various amateur artistic groups which are to be found mainly at houses and Palaces of Culture run by industrial enterprises, educational establishments, offices, and so on, in cities, towns and rural localities, all over the country. The artistic standards of the best collectives — choirs, dance ensembles, and even amateur theatres — are frequently almost as high as those of professional groups.

Altogether there are more than 140,000 amateur groups in the Soviet Union. All are financed by their respective trade unions and administration. Training is provided free of charge.

Many outstanding professional performers began their careers in such groups.

BUSINESS



'GEOEXPO' AND 'GEOKARTA' IN PROGRESS



Timed to coincide with the 27th International Geological Congress in Moscow, the international shows "Geological and geophysical equipment and instruments" — "Geoexpo-84", and "Books and maps on geology" — "Geokarta-84" have opened in the Krasnaya Pressa exhibition complex. Taking part are over 160 firms, institutions and organizations from 21 countries, among them the USSR. The Soviet display, the biggest at the show, was sponsored by 25 ministries and departments.

The Soviet section at the "Geoexpo-84" features over 400 items of prospecting equipment and stands tracing Soviet achievements in the geological sciences, cartography, prospecting for and evaluation of mineral resources and prospecting equipment and methods.

Under Soviet power over 16,000 commercial deposits of basic minerals have been discovered.

covered in the USSR. The USSR has the world's biggest reserves of some principal minerals like coal, iron and manganese ores, natural gas, etc.

The stands describe geological and geophysical regional studies of the hypogene structure and geodynamics of the lithosphere and superdeep drilling, methods and processes used to forecast the potential of solid mineral pockets, opportunities offered by high-altitude and spacecraft in studying natural resources, research into the World Ocean, etc.

At "Geoexpo-84" foreign firms from 17 nations display over 800 specimens of geospecting equipment and devices. The "Geokarta-84" exhibit reflects geocartographic achievements by geological and specialist firms from 13 countries. There is also a large display of geological books published in between the 26th and the 27th Geological Congresses.

A new instrument of cooperation

The inauguration of a Council for Business Cooperation between Australia and the Soviet Union sponsored by the Confederation of Australian Industry affiliating over 50,000 local companies and supported by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry opens up fresh opportunities for furthering Soviet-Australian economic cooperation.

An agreement signed in Melbourne by Confederation and the Chamber officials stresses that the Council will work to promote friendship and understanding between our two peoples and advance their trade, economic, scientific, technical, tourist and cultural relations.



Selish Enterprise Co., Ltd. of Japan demonstrating their equipment.
Photo by Andrei Knyazev

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Cooperators' contacts with Belgium

The 1984 trade turnover of V/O Soyuzkooptvneshtorg with Belgium partners will reach close to 80 million dollars. This has been revealed by a spokesman for this export-import cooperators' agency. Last year's sales were approximately at the same level.

The Soviet Union supplies the Belgian market with fruit and berry jam, honey, salted mushrooms, pumpkin seed, medical and technical primary materials, horns and hooves, and certain types of textile waste.

According to Soyuzkooptvneshtorg, trade relations with Belgium partners have remained quite stable over many years. Every year exhibitions of Soviet cooperatives' output are held there. Commodities exported by Soyuzkooptvneshtorg are sold in one of the biggest shops in Brussels known as "Russian House".

Belgian firms supply the Soviet market with various consumer goods: clothes, woolens, underwear, shoes, and so on.

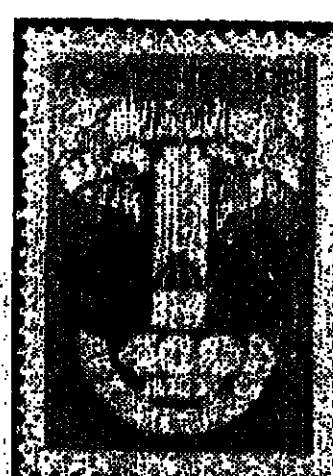
AN AGREEMENT WITH A CUBAN ENTERPRISE

The V/O Lencinorg has revealed that an agreement on modifying a rolling mill at the Jose Marti metallurgical plant in Cuba has been signed. Once modernized it will have a doubled production capacity.

Philately

Arkhangelsk anniversary

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp to mark the 400th anniversary of Arkhangelsk, a big industrial and cultural centre in the north of the European part of our country. At the end of the 16th century, Arkhangelsk, Russia's first seaport, became the chief centre for trade with foreign merchants. The stamp costs 5 kopeks.



WHAT'S ON!

August 7-10

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Performances by the Moscow Classical Ballet ensemble: 8 — "The Mischief of Terpsichore" (to music by Strauss and other composers), 10 — Petrov, "The Creation of the World".

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). Guest performances of the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Gorky. 7 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet), 8 — Garshwin, "Porry and Bess" (opera), 9 — Amirov, "A Thousand and One Nights" (ballet), 10 — Double-bill: Nikolayev, "Count Noulin", "The Feast During the Plague" (opera).

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 8, 9 — Tardivoyev, "Count Calisto", 10 — Pashkevich, "The Miser".

Mayakovskiy Theatre (19 Herten St). 8 — Volodin, "The Lizard", 9 — Williams, "A Streetcar Named Desire", 10 — Braginskiy, Ryazanov, "Kinsfolk".

FILMS

Hostage (Tajikistan Studio). About the cleaning up operations against a counter-revolutionary gang in Tajikistan during the 20s.

Cinemas: "Tadzhikistan" (8 Marshala Katukova), Metro Park Kultury, "Imeni Moskvinskoy", "Imeni Moskvinskoy" (4/2 Preobrazhenskaya St), Metro Preobrazhenskaya, Shabana (Pakistan).

About a young girl seduced by her rich master. Cinemas: "Vityaz" (27/2 Kikhukho-Makiaya St), Metro Beiyayev.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (16 Obukha St). Exhibition of the decorative and applied art of Kirghizia in 19th-20th centuries. Over 200 items of traditional Kirghiz art-jewellery, fabrics, leather and wood articles, embroidery, etc. Monday, Tuesday, except Monday, 11 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, trolleybus B and 10.

CONCERT HALLS

Gorky Central Park of Culture and Recreation, Green Theatre (Metro Park Kultury). 8, 9, 10 — "Meetings at the Nesukhnyy Gardens", a variety performance directed by M. Zlotnikov, winner of the international festival of circus art.

Sokolniki Park of Culture and Recreation, Green Theatre (Metro Park Kultury). 10 — "From Youth to the Youth", a variety concert featuring Moskoniser performers.

SPORTS

Football. Lenin Central Stadium. 7 — Moscow Spartak vs Leningrad Zenit. 7 p.m.

In the first leg of the USSR championships Spartak outplayed Zenit 2-0.

RUGBY

Fili Stadium (27 Novozavodskaya St). 8 — International tournament for the "Sokolniki-cheskaya Industriya" prize. USSR-2 vs Poland. 6 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 8 and 10. Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (daily).

WEATHER

August 7-10

In Moscow, city and region, sunny and dry. N wind, 3-7 mps. Night temperatures of +9°-14°C, rising to +21°-26°C during the day.

Heavy rainfalls in the Balkan area, with big floods in some tributaries of the Amur River.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as per August 1, 1984	English pound	100	108.72
	sterling	100	13.77
	French franc	100	9.36
Currency	Quotations in roubles		
Australian dollar	100	68.82	
Austrian schilling	100	4.09	
Canadian dollar	100	63.19	
Danish krone	100	7.37	
	US dollar	100	83.15

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (avg 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.